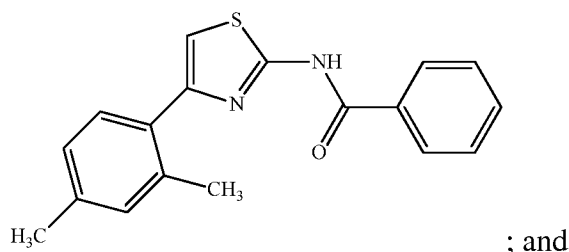


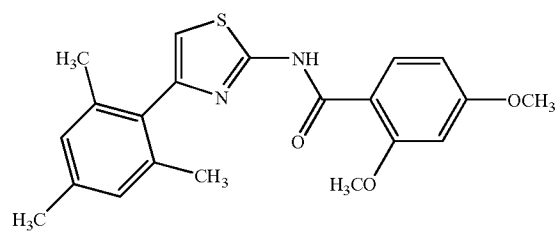
AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application. Additions are shown as underlined and deletions are shown as ~~struck through~~.

1. (Currently Amended) A method of treating a ~~disease involving cell hyperproliferation cancer~~, comprising administering to a subject with cancer a compound ~~comprising a core~~ *N*-(4-phenylthiazol-2-yl)benzamide structure selected from the group consisting of *N*-[4-(2,4-dimethylphenyl)thiazol-2-yl]benzamine, IBT13131, having the formula:



N-[4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)thiazol-2-yl]-2,4-dimethoxybenzamine, IBT14664, having the formula:



thereby inhibiting the interaction between a Hec1 protein and at least one further protein ~~lessening cell hyperproliferation~~.

- 2-11. (Canceled)
12. (Currently Amended) The method of ~~claim 11~~ claim 1, wherein the cancer is a carcinoma.
13. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 12, wherein the carcinoma is a carcinoma selected from the group consisting of: bladder carcinoma, breast carcinoma, cervical

carcinoma, hepatocellular carcinoma, and prostate carcinoma.

14. (Currently Amended) The method of ~~claim 14~~ claim 1, wherein the cancer is a sarcoma.
15. (Original) The method of claim 14, wherein the sarcoma is a sarcoma selected from the group consisting of alveolar soft part sarcoma, ameloblastic sarcoma, botryoid sarcoma, clear cell sarcoma of kidney, endometrial stromal sarcoma, Ewing's sarcoma, giant cell sarcoma, hemangioendothelial sarcoma, immunoblastic sarcoma of B cells, immunoblastic sarcoma of T cells, Kaposi's sarcoma, Kupffer cell sarcoma, osteogenic sarcoma, pseudo-Kaposi sarcoma, reticulum cell sarcoma, Rous sarcoma, soft tissue sarcoma and spindle cell sarcoma.
16. (Currently Amended) The method of ~~claim 14~~ claim 1, wherein the cancer is retinoblastoma, glioblastoma, or neuroblastoma.
- 17-20. (Canceled)
21. (Previously Presented) A method of identifying a compound that reduces an interaction between Hec1 protein and Hint1 protein, comprising:
 - a) contacting Hec1 protein with Hint1 protein in the relative absence of the compound;
 - b) contacting Hec1 protein with Hint1 protein in the relative presence of the compound; and
 - c) determining the relative amount of interaction between the Hec1 protein and the Hint1 protein in a) and b);wherein if the relative presence of the compound causes less interaction than the relative absence of the compound, the compound is identified as a compound that reduces an interaction between the Hec1 protein and Hint1 protein.
22. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 21, further comprising contacting Hec1 with

Nek2 protein.

23. (Canceled)
24. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 21, wherein the Hec1 protein is immobilized and the relative amount of interaction is determined by measurement of co-immobilization of the Hint1 protein.
25. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 21, wherein the Hint1 protein is immobilized and the relative amount of interaction is determined by measurement of co-immobilization of the Hec1 protein.
26. (Original) The method of claim 21, wherein b) and c) include immunoprecipitation of proteins.
27. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 21, wherein b) and c) include co-localization of labels specific for Hec1 protein and ~~Hint1~~ Hint1 protein.
28. (Currently Amended) A method of identifying a molecule that interferes with a function of Hec1 protein, Nek2 protein and/or Hint1 protein and inhibits cell proliferation, comprising:
 - a) contacting a tissue sample comprising cells with the molecule or a combination of molecules; and
 - b) measuring the amount that the molecules or combination of molecules interferes with a function of Hec1 protein, Nek2 protein and/or Hint1 protein involved in cell proliferation, cell cycle progression, cell cycle arrest, or apoptosis in the sample exposed to the molecule or combination of molecules, whereby a decrease in cell proliferation, a decrease in cell cycle progression, an increase in cell cycle arrest, or an increase in apoptosis in the sample comprising proliferating cells exposed to the molecule or combination of molecules, relative to the amount of

proliferation, cell cycle progression, cell cycle arrest, or apoptosis in a sample comprising proliferating cells not contacted with the molecule or combination of molecules, identifies a molecule or combination of molecules that inhibits proliferation of the cells.

29-30. (Canceled)

31. (Original) The method of claim 28, wherein the sample is a tissue sample in an organism.

32-41. (Canceled)

42. (Currently Amended) The method of ~~claim 11~~ claim 1, wherein the cancer is an Rb-deficient cancer.